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- P. macrum*, W. Sm., occasional, on flat near inlet, north side.  
*P. obscurum*, W. Sm., rare, on flat near inlet, north side.  
*Podosira compressa*, West (*Druridgia geminata*), occasional, near inlet and in mud.  
*Rhabdonema Adriaticum*, Kütz., common, on algæ in bay.  
*R. arcuatum*, Kütz., common, with the last.  
*Rhaphoneis amphiceros*, Ehr., occasional, near inlet and in mud; several varieties.  
*Schizonema Americanum*, Grun., abundant, on eel-grass in bay, north side, Aug. 1.  
*Stauroneis aspera*, Ehr., common, near inlet and at foot of B street.  
*S. salina*, W. Sm., common, near foot of B street.  
*Striatella unipunctata*, Agardh, abundant, on algæ in bay, south side.  
*Synedra fulgens*, W. Sm., abundant, on algæ in bay, south side.  
*Triceratium alternans*, Bailey, occasional, near inlet and on flat near bridge.  
*T. Favus*, Ehr., occasional, near inlet and on flat near bridge.  

<i>Tryblionella angustata</i> , W. Sm.,	} occasional, near inlet and in mud.
<i>T. Hantzschiana</i> , Grun.,	
<i>T. punctata</i> , W. Sm.,	
<i>T. scutella</i> , W. Sm.,	

### Note on the Inflorescence of *Camellia Japonica*.

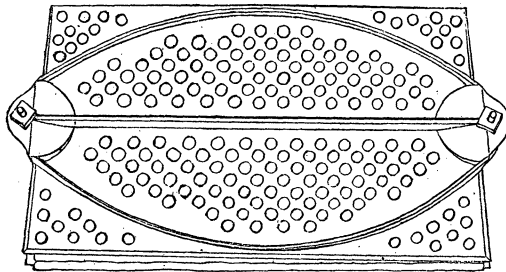
Dr. Gray says that *Camellia Japonica* has "terminal or nearly terminal flowers" (F. F. and G. Bot., p. 76). Bentham and Hooker characterize the genus *Camellia* as having "flores axillares" (Gen. Plant., Vol. I., p. 187), and De Candolle makes exactly the same statement (Prod., Vol. I., p. 529). This contradiction led me to examine closely the inflorescence of a considerable number of plants of the common white, full-flowered variety of *C. Japonica*, and I am satisfied that the facts in the case are as follows: Each twig of one season's growth may or does produce one terminal leaf-bud and one leaf-bud in each axil. Each of these leaf-buds is or may be accompanied by two flower-buds, one on each side, and each subtended by a bract closely resembling the ordinary bud-scales. In other words, the flowers of *C.*

*Japonica* are, accurately speaking, either latero-terminal or latero-axillary, the terminal and axillary positions, strictly so-called, being pre-empted, as it were, by the leaf-buds. Of course the actual bud development falls far short of the possible. Theoretically, a twig of five leaves might produce twelve flowers. The closest approach to this in the forty or fifty plants examined was six flower-buds on a twig with three leaves, the lower axil being vacant. The commonest case consisted of the terminal leaf-bud and one of its lateral flower-buds, together with a leaf-bud in one or two of the axils. The uppermost leaf is close to the end of the twig, and when the flower-bud is developed opposite this leaf, with the terminal leaf-bud between the two, the exact appearance is produced of a strictly terminal flower and an axillary leaf-bud designed to produce a sympodial continuation of the stem. This appearance vanishes when the flower-bud stands next the leaf, and when both the latero-terminal flower-buds are developed the true state of the case begins to be seen. The additional development of a leaf-bud and two lateral flower-buds in the upper axil, producing an apparently terminal cluster of two leaf-buds and four flower-buds, throws still further light on the matter. The partial or complete development of similar triplets of buds in some of the lower axils, and the discovery of undeveloped bud-germs in places where buds theoretically belonged but failed to appear, served to complete the chain of evidence in favor of the view I have advanced.

E. E. STERNS.

#### A Method of Drying Plants with little Loss of Color.

The press used for drying plants is composed of two cast-iron



plates  $12\frac{1}{2}$  by 21 inches,  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch thick, and weighs about 32 pounds. Each plate has two hundred holes in it,  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch